



SPRING AND SUMMER HATS WHOSE LINES ARE BEAUTIFYING.

VARIETY OF MODELS

New Millinery Styles Countless in Number.

BOAT SHAPE SAILORS

PICTURE HAT AND TRICORNE ARE ALSO POPULAR.

Domestic Designs Are Larger Than French Patterns—The Little Folks.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1904.

The lines of new millinery are now definitely established, but, unless it is the boat-shaped sailor, no one style seems likely to have a special vogue. The models offered appear limitless in number, and countless are the ways of trimming, till the mind is almost embarrassed with an excess of choice.

It is a long time since headgear has been so universally becoming as now, as light in weight for the effects achieved or as inexpensive. The horsehair braids and raffia straw have much to do with lessening heaviness. The thin lace and small flowers and ribbon trimming likewise assist in this service, and whatever the shape every line of the head and face is considered in its construction.

One thing the mind sophisticated in such matters observes is the decided difference in size between the French and American models. French hats are considerably smaller than those made here, and have a tendency to sit away from the face, while domestic ones project over the forehead.

The tricorn is a shape much worn in Paris, but New York milliners declare that were the small models favored by the French brought over here they would languish unnoticed in the shops. So well is this fondness for size understood that Parisian modistes, when they are asked to make a hat for the American buyer, in every shop of standing the shopper is informed that American hands are employed, while the "fashion" turban is held out as a matter of course.

Perhaps the head and countenance this side of the water are bigger than those at the other; but, at any rate, they go all right with their millinery. When the effect is distinctly bad, the new sailor is chosen, and the buyer has chosen a hat entirely unsuited to her points.

Three Shapes Lead.

Taking a bird's eye view over the field of millinery, three shapes are recognized to color the entire display. These are the picture hat, the torpedo turban and the tricorn, for the new sailor is affected by both the torpedo and the picture gorm.

The shape in the sailors is much wider than it is deep. It is like a blunt ended boat put on sideways, while another with a deeper brim at the front may be made to have a shallow look by the way the trimming is



As the Lace Veil Looks When Thrown Back.

put on. Cartridge-belt quillings of velvet ribbon accomplish this on some of the big crowned French sailors. The boat sailors are trimmed in various ways, but generally in a style to show the outline of the odd crown, or very flatly at the top of it. At the back the brim turns up gracefully and is bunched with masses of ribbon or velvet.

This style of hat and the round sailors with similar garnishings are especially charming for the morning. They are plain and simple, but they are very effective. For sterner togethery, tailor costumes of all descriptions, the ready-to-wear hats supply use it and appropriate head coverings. Fashioned of many pieces of straw, and white or cream often contrasting with black or color, this sort of headgear has vastly improved in style. But little trimming is used on it, a touch of bias velvet or ribbon with a buckle of some sort often atmost, the shapes being themselves so decorative. Other designs may show tulle or net mingled in with the form, while tiny straw roses—buttons, as the French call them—

THE QUEST OF BEAUTY

Charms Enhanced by Japanese Fan Exercise.

SYSTEM DESCRIBED

ADVANCED LESSONS HAVE PRETTY FLOWER NAMES.

Imitating Miladi's Little Brown Sisters of Nippon—Useful Recipes.

Written for The Evening Star by Katherine Morton.

The fan is to the Japanese woman what it is to the Spanish—her weapon. Without it she would be a warrior without a sword. The women of the tropics and the women of Nippon are very different specimens of femininity, but they are alike somewhere beneath the mantilla and the kimono. Their dainty weapons effect the same deadly work—few come away unscathed.

Miss Spain handles her fan languidly, dreamily. Miss Japan's fan flits like the gayest of summer butterflies, alighting, and then, with a sudden dash, darting to her fan with wonderful fascination. It seems to grow alive in her hands. It is the most commonly used property in the classical dances, and the little tots in the dancing school are taught to handle it as the various figures of the dances require.

This training gives them a grace in using the fan that is not to be found in the hands of the American girl. It is not permitted to the beginning pupils to work with it open. It is closed, and a cord bound around it. Each pupil chooses her own color, and the teacher, at every lesson, but she is not permitted to unbind the cord until she has reached proficiency with it in stick form. This may be a matter of weeks, sometimes of months. The word proficiency bears to the Japanese a far different significance from that which it bears to Americans.

The clasp of the closed fan does not appear graceful to us at first sight. It is held with a certain stiffness, the forefinger outstretched, and the thumb and index finger against the fan. It is handled with a wrist movement, which makes it seem as if it were alive. Before the girl is counted proficient she must manipulate it with the delicacy of a fairy's wand.

The First Movement.

First, the little wand is extended straight forward to the full length of the arm's reach. Then it is taught to move slowly, describing an arc from right to left, from left to right, until it moves in flawless curves, with never a jerk nor a pause. During the first movement the edge of the fan is held up, the forefinger lying on top. Next it is turned over so that the back of the fan is a sideways direction. Finally, it is turned so that the forefinger lies underneath, the hand being under the fan as far above the head as the arm can reach.

The slashing movements come next. With the arm extended as before, the dancer cuts the air in all directions as if she were slashing with a weapon. The closed fan represents spring before the bursting of the flowers. This slashing represents the stinging weather, that occasionally interrupts the progress of spring. Next, the fan is held in a warm and gentle zephyr; so after a sharp slash of the fan comes one of its languid curving movements. It is a difficult thing to make the slash from far above the head straight downward and blend it into the pretty movement from side to side. This must be done with a smooth, out the slightest jerk, with as smooth a blending as spring weather makes between two of its moods.

Arm Stretching.

An excellent exercise to give grace and strength to arms and shoulders consists of outstretching first one arm, then the other, laterally, the second arm following after the one that is outstretched. The hand holding the fan will be far out to the side at one count, resting against the other shoulder at the next count. After this drill the arm is raised and passed from hand to hand, so that it always rests in the outstretched hand. Next it is passed in the reverse fashion, so that it always rests against the shoulder of the other arm.

After these and many more similar exercises the day arrives when the little albatross is permitted to unbind the cord that holds her in her bondage. The summer exercises begin. The fan is spread to its full extent, to represent the bursting of the blossoms. It is a complete revolution of the wonderful symbol, motion, and significance is too occult for us to catch many a time, but the beauty and grace of them appeal to our sense of art.

Clasping the open fan with both hands, the little lady raises it far above her head, the back of the fan to the front, and it is raised again, then lowered in front, all the time held upright. During this the entire body is not allowed to bend at all.

Another Gesture.

Clasped in the same way, by both sides, the dancer holds it out flat in front of her. Keeping it flat, she must raise and lower it as high and as low as possible. The body must be perfectly erect during all this.

Not until these exercises are learned is the pupil permitted to take up the third call for the bending of the trunk. They are many and difficult. They involve work, and on children's heads, quite as wonderful bending backward, quite as wonderful bending forward.

Holding the fan at the extreme point of the handle with one hand only, it is lifted high above the head, and then, with a sweeping bend of the body it is brought forward and downward until it touches the floor. At the same time the body comes down, and the fan is held in the hand. The fan is held in the hand, and the body is raised, and the fan is held in the hand. The fan is held in the hand, and the body is raised, and the fan is held in the hand.

Quant Effects.

A captivating point with child-millinery, too, is that many grown-up points are copied, these producing on young heads a deliciously quaint effect. Of all of them, the lace veils, in babyish webs, are allowed French girls of tender years, are, perhaps, the most charming. These, which accompany the French sailor hats, are not given to a fondness for face muffs, they are generally worn thrown back from the face.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: "It is enchanting to see the French baby girls, here in the Champs Elysees before the Guignol theatre. Each one with her lace or net veil, her white spots and loose sash—which is the spring juvenile vogue—almost an exact replica of grandmamma in her olden days."

MARY DEAN.

Spring Wraps.

From Harper's Bazar.

The blouse coats, belted in, are very comfortable and useful, but they are appropriate only for mornings for traveling. A new find of a belt of soft-finish suede leather or kid, made wide to be drawn full around the waist, adds a decidedly novel touch to these coats. To some there is a vest attached, buttoning across in double-breasted style.

The loose short coats of taffeta and pongee still hold their place. They are plain and pleated, with capes and with deep pockets. Odd designs show in the sleeves and some extremely effective ornaments in the shape of clasps, buttons and buckles give individuality to the smart garments. There are some quite fantastic models in the square-cut Eton jackets. These may look very smart for the moment, but they are not a wise style to follow, being too out of the line in favor with women of good taste.

There's many a slip 'twixt the profit and tip.—Town Topics.

outward. Drop them to the shoulders. Out, then, laterally, then to the head again and so on.

Plum Blossom Breezes.

"The Breezes in the Plum Blossoms" is the name of the most beautiful of all the figures, and one that is held out to advanced pupils as a reward for well-learned lessons. The plum, you know, is a sacred and beloved blossom that signifies all good things to the Japanese. Perhaps this has something to do with the fact that the figure for the figure, but it is more likely that, being human, they find it a deal of fun to be turned loose to play with the lovely petals. The teacher, then, has them waiting through the air, then at three sharp raps from the handle of her fan the girls begin to set the petals flying. A game is made in all probability turn into a go-as-you-please romp with little Americans, but not so with the polite little ladies of the islands.

Useful Suggestions.

If you have a tendency to pimples and a tender skin, the blend prescribed may not be best for you. Try diluted lemon juice followed by cold cream.

The principle of scalp massage is to loosen the scalp. Place the tips of the fingers on it, then, keeping them in one spot, make the scalp under them move as much as possible with a circular motion. Go from part to part, and repeat the process. The whole scalp has been stimulated. Massage hard enough to feel a pleasant glow. A good hair tonic for general use is made of equal parts of castor oil, eight grains bay rum, ten grains tincture cantharides.

Use a hand lotion of equal parts glycerine and rose water. Keep your skin from becoming "muddy" by use of a good cold cream and general care of your health. I published a remedy for pimples only a week or two ago. To strengthen and darken the eyebrows, use the following: applied twice a day with an eyebrow brush: 3 ounces red vaseline, 1 ounce Jamaica rum, 1 ounce tincture cantharides, 5 drops oil of rosemary.

Tan may be removed by a mixture of 2 ounces lime water, 1 ounce French oil of jasmine, 1 ounce oil of sweet almond, 10 grains wax. Use cold cream. Use any irritation this may cause. A cold cream is made of 1 ounce olive oil, 1 ounce white soap, 1 ounce lard, 1 tablespoon glycerine. Melt and beat to cream. Have lately published a remedy for an oily skin. Outward and upward is the rule for rubbing.

The diet for flesh reducing consists of dry toast and biscuit, poultry, fish, except salmon, beef and mutton, eggs, fruit, and claret. Avoid pork, veal, milk, sugar, fatty and starchy substances.

AGAIN IN FAVOR

SIDEBOARDS ARE ONCE MORE IN FASHION.

No Longer Necessary, Either, That They Match the Other Furniture.

Written for The Evening Star.

After the sideboard has been banished from fashionable dining rooms for several years it is to return to favor, and the low buffet that took its place is to be retired.

In small families the buffet answers all needs, but in large households, where there is much entertaining, it is inconvenient. At breakfast time the maid, or butler must prepare the coffee or hold the eggs there. Most families now have a simple cabinet, and the serving of eggs direct from the fire is an innovation from English households. At lunch time the cold roast joint must be served from the sideboard, and at dinner time the wine or dessert, so the butler requires space for his operations.

In families that make small claim to elegance the sideboard is a convenient place on which to leave dishes when a rapid change in courses is to be made.

Mahogany, oak and walnut are the woods generally used in the making of the new dining room furniture. Formerly it was correct to have a matched set for the dining room. This is no longer the rule, and the furniture of the same kind of wood wide latitude is permitted in the selection of the various pieces. The new sideboards are made in a variety of styles, and in a variety of which a mirror is set. Drawers and cupboards are provided for the silver and the linen, and these are divided into convenient compartments.

The dresser will probably take the place of the sideboard in some families, for it has the advantages of the latter and the convenience of a cabinet. Dressers may be classed among the specimens of furniture so old that they are practically new to the present generation. Until recently they have been the pride of the home, and have not been seen outside collections of antique furniture.

In Weathered Oak.

A handsome dresser of weathered oak is made with a cabinet in three compartments. The lower one has a long plate rack and contains hooks for cups. The second tier consists of a central glass cupboard for special pieces of china. Other niches are provided for lower pieces of china.

The body of the dresser is raised six inches from the floor on carved supports. One end of the body is partitioned off as a receptacle for silverware. The other end contains three drawers in which linen may be stored. The handles of the drawers and the hinges and locks of the cupboards are of oxidized metal.

Antique sideboards decorated with inlay or intarsia, as it is called, are novelties. Intarsia is a new feature of furniture decoration, and for the purpose of china being revived. It may be seen on late specimens of the more expensive furniture, such as a rosewood boudoir set.

Intarsia is to wood what mosaic work is to marble and glass. Sometimes the inlays are known as marquetry when tortoise shell, ebony, mother-of-pearl and shells are used. The new sideboards are decorated with a variety of designs, and the patterns are tinted and occasionally they are decorated by using a variety of colors. The new sideboards are decorated with a variety of designs, and the patterns are tinted and occasionally they are decorated by using a variety of colors.

A simple menu is best for the children's party, though the youngsters always insist on a suggestion of the indigestible goodies served for their elders. This element may be supplied in dainty plates of cheese, midget pickles, olives, hard-boiled eggs, nuts and bread. A variety of sandwiches should be served, and they, with ice cream and bonbons, will complete an ample bill of fare.

Brown bread sandwiches are too common and particularly liked by young people. The bread should be cut thin, spread first with butter, then with hard-boiled eggs cut in halves, and with a bit of mayonnaise, or with a tart, firm jelly, or with lettuce minced with mayonnaise. A soft, buttered slice of sweet milk, set on a plate, will be a welcome addition. Serve on the platter, which rests on a tray, with an asbestos or heavy wicker table mat between platter and tray. Garnish thickly with parsley, dotted with slices of lemon.

Chocolate Cookies.—Mix one small cup of butter, one cup of sugar, four eggs, one cup grated chocolate, three cups of flour, one teaspoon vanilla. Roll very thin and bake in small cups on individual molds. Melted it will mix better with the batter.

Hickory Nut Macaroons.—Mix one cup of sugar, one-half cup of flour and one egg. Drop on buttered tins and bake in quick oven.

Jewels.—Mix together three-fourths pound of butter, one pound powdered sugar, one pound corn starch, one teaspoon flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ten eggs. Bake in small gem pans in a quick oven at 350° with boiling liquid. Flavor with almond or vanilla.

For a layer cake, try the old-fashioned devil's food, which somehow always pleases children. The recipe is three-fourths of a cup of chocolate, one cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of sweet milk. Set the chocolate on the stove to dissolve. In the mixing bowl stir one cup of brown sugar, one half cup of butter, three yolks and one white of egg, two and one-fourth cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of vanilla and one-half cup of sweet milk.

Make-Up of the English Woman.

From London Truth.

If you were asked to construct an English woman from her shopping, what a deplorable heartless horror she would turn out! Tearing the plumes from living birds for her hat, scolding her starving countrymen, their wives and children, while she nips across to Paris to buy her silks, decking her person with the most expensive of cosmetics, and then, when she is tired and hungry, why is a heaped plate to be respected? The proposal is one of many which always succeed until they become serious.

Newbro's Herpicide

An Exquisite Hair Dressing.

THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM."



lifeless, owing to the presence of a microbe growth, the effect is to dampen one's spirits and cause an interest in personal appearance. The use of Newbro's Herpicide overcomes the ravages of the dandruff microbe, after which the natural beauty and abundance of the hair will return as nature intended. Almost marvelous results follow the use of Herpicide. Gethlen will find Newbro's Herpicide in use at all important barber shops.

Stops Itching of the Scalp Instantly.

HERPICIDE DID IT—OTHERS FAILED.—"For years I have been troubled with dandruff and have used every hair tonic on the market. My barber suggested that I try Herpicide. After a few applications I was entirely rid of dandruff. Since the dandruff left my hair all came back." NEAL COCHRANE, Dayton, O.

A Woman to Be Pretty must have pretty hair. The features may be quite plain or even homely, yet if the head is crowned with an abundance of beautiful hair, attractiveness will not be lacking. The poet says: "No tresses man's imperial race usurps." Herpicide gives the hair a charming distinctiveness that is characteristic of no other hair dressing.

Diseased Hair a Misfortune. Unsightly hair is a misfortune in more ways than one. There is the actual injury to the hair follicles, and the consequent loss of the hair; this may cause diseases that sometimes follow a removal or thinning of nature's protection of the hair. A diseased condition of the hair effects a woman's disposition to a marked degree. If the hair is dull, brittle and

EDWARD STEVENS,
SPECIAL AGENT,
Corner 9th and Pa. Ave. N.W.
At Drug Stores, \$1.00. Send 10c in stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Detroit, Mich., for sample.
"Destroy the Cause—You Remove the Effect."
An Unhealthy Hair.

MAY-DAY PARTIES

Springlike Menus for Commemorative Feasts.

TO GARNISH AND SERVE

WHAT IS APPROPRIATE FOR EITHER OF THE THREE MEALS.

Delicate Dishes Are Essential and Pale Colors in Decoration.

Written for The Evening Star.

The hospitable American housewife is quick to seize upon every holiday as an excuse for a special treat, and as May day falls this year upon Sunday, she has her choice of two days for her function. If she is planning something for the children or the young people it will be given on Saturday afternoon or evening. If she would give a Sunday affair—and Sunday is rapidly becoming a day of entertaining she may have a breakfast or dinner for her old friends.

In either case, decorations, service, dishes and their garnishing should suggest the daintiness, delicacy and pale coloring of spring.

If the rooms are decorated, the lightest and airiest foliage and vines obtainable in the neighborhood should be utilized. Where fruit trees are in bloom, the blossoms should be massed on mantels and in vases. The flowers should be in the center of the table, and in more northern neighborhoods should be substituted. But for this day, away with smilax and palms, American beauty roses and other suggestions of effete civilization and artificiality give place to the simple and natural.

For the children's supper table, a pretty centerpiece is a miniature Maypole, with ribbons stretching to each plate. At the conclusion of the supper each guest may have a ribbon for a souvenir and find attached to its end some tiny favor. Bonbons and nuts should be served in small paper baskets, edged with ribbons of flowers or pale colored wicker baskets, light blue, pink, lavender or yellow, tied with ribbons of the same color. The ices may also be served in paper cases, edged with spring blossoms made of paper.

A simple menu is best for the children's party, though the youngsters always insist on a suggestion of the indigestible goodies served for their elders. This element may be supplied in dainty plates of cheese, midget pickles, olives, hard-boiled eggs, nuts and bread. A variety of sandwiches should be served, and they, with ice cream and bonbons, will complete an ample bill of fare.

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Women in Japan.

From the Waco Times-Herald.

Onoto Watana, whose knowledge of the Japanese was required at first hand, contributes a readable and informing article on "Everyday Life in Japan" to the current Harper's Weekly, in which she writes entertainingly of the manners and customs of the Mikado's people—their home life, their habits, their traditions. Speaking of the Japanese women, she contrasts the wide-spread belief among western nations that they are happy slaves to their husbands, little better than upper servants in their households. If she is a slave, says the writer, "she is a very happy slave, and her lot is an enviable one. The husband takes upon his shoulders the burden of business and leaves her with the children. She shares in their joys and is as innocent as they. But one does not confide one's deepest thoughts, one's dearest hopes and ambitions to one's slave. One does not earnestly listen to and heed the advice of one's slave; one does not unquestioningly give one's children into the hands of one's slave, nor does one cherish one's slave as a pearl. So the Japanese woman is a very happy 'slave'."

Black Coffee a Snare.

From the New York Press.

In the cafe at Del's a night or two ago I saw a man drink six cups of black coffee after dinner. With each cup he smoked a cigar. With each cigar he called for a pony of brandy. He ended the feast with a "pusy caissin." He came from the west, evidently, and looked as if he could stand as much gorging as John Watch-Me-Gates. Imagine, hot over, the condition of that stomach. Or an intertempore snare black coffee is the most potent. It is an irresistible invitation to excess and drink. It is an antidote for brandy and tobacco at the same time. To many persons it is a terrible intoxicant, to others a virulent poison.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it turns back to its youthful color. It prevents dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Balsam

SANITISSE

FRAGRANT, HEALING, PURE.

Toilet Paper.

Silver Polish

SILICO

Its use by owners of valuable Plate for more than a quarter of a century is evidence of its superior merit. At grocers.

"Silico," 30 Cliff Street, New York.

which includes the violet color scheme, is this:

Fruit Salad Garnished with Candied Violets.
Cream of Spinach Soup.
Shad Roe Croquettes with White Sauce.
New Potatoes, Cream Sauce.
Green Peas. Waldorf Salad.
Pistache and Vanilla Ice Cream served in a glass dish with Paper Violets.
Lady Cake. Angel's Food.
Philadelphia Cream Cheese, Saltines.
Coffee.

Waldorf salad is made from chopped apples and celery, mixed with mayonnaise, and served on lettuce leaves. Each portion of the salad is topped off with half the kernel of an English walnut.

Sliced cucumbers in curly lettuce leaves, with French dressing and chilled ice, may be substituted for the heavier Waldorf salad.

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